4: Joseph et al D,E-5 (1942-1943) 1949
NU28 Papago NU28

PEOPLE ON THE DESERT

The two largest Indian villages are in the central and southeastern sections of the Reservation—Topawa in Baboquivari and Gu Achi (Santa Rosa) in the Gu Achi District.

Unlike most Indian tribes in the United States, the Papago have rather recently come under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, United States Department of the Interior; the main reservation (the last large one established) dates only from 1917. The local government agency at Sells on the Papago Reservation is also responsible for the San Xavier and Gila Bend reservations.

The Reservation population includes about fifty white government employees and their families, chiefly concentrated at Sells. Scattered over the Reservation are other white people—teachers in the schools under government or religious auspices, other members of the government and mission staffs, traders, and a few miners.

The Papago live on the land, as they have for centuries, by farming small fields and raising livestock, but in recent years they have depended increasingly on wage work on near-by ranches and farms and in mines as well as on employment by the government. Thus an alien culture is entering into their way of life—a culture that has already made a deep impression on the Desert People.

As a group the Papago do not much resemble the stereotype which the word "Indian" brings to the minds of most white people: tall gaunt men in eagle-feather headdresses and blanketed women carrying babies on their backs. Though most Papago are rather tall, have large shoulders and chests, and are inclined toward obesity,[2] some are small and slender, and others are of medium build. In all there is a delicacy of feet and hands which suggests small bones. Typical Papago have wide faces with rather heavy features; slanted eyes and long-lobed ears are common. They have dark-brown eyes and straight black hair. Many are dark-skinned, but much of this coloring is due to life in the sun; when a man rolls up his sleeves, one usually sees arms that are a soft yellowish brown.

Among the Desert People there are few extreme variations of physical type such as may be observed on reservations like the Sioux, where an Indian may have flaxen hair and blue eyes. Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent of those on the tribal roll are "Papago-American," i.e., have white blood. But there is some Yaqui and other Indian blood among the Papago, and in recent years a few young Papago have married members of other Indian tribes they met at off-Reservation boarding schools.

2. See Marston Gabel, "A Comparative Racial Study of the Papago" (MS).

4: Joseph et al D, E-5 (1942-1943) 1949
NU28 Papago NU28

PLATE II

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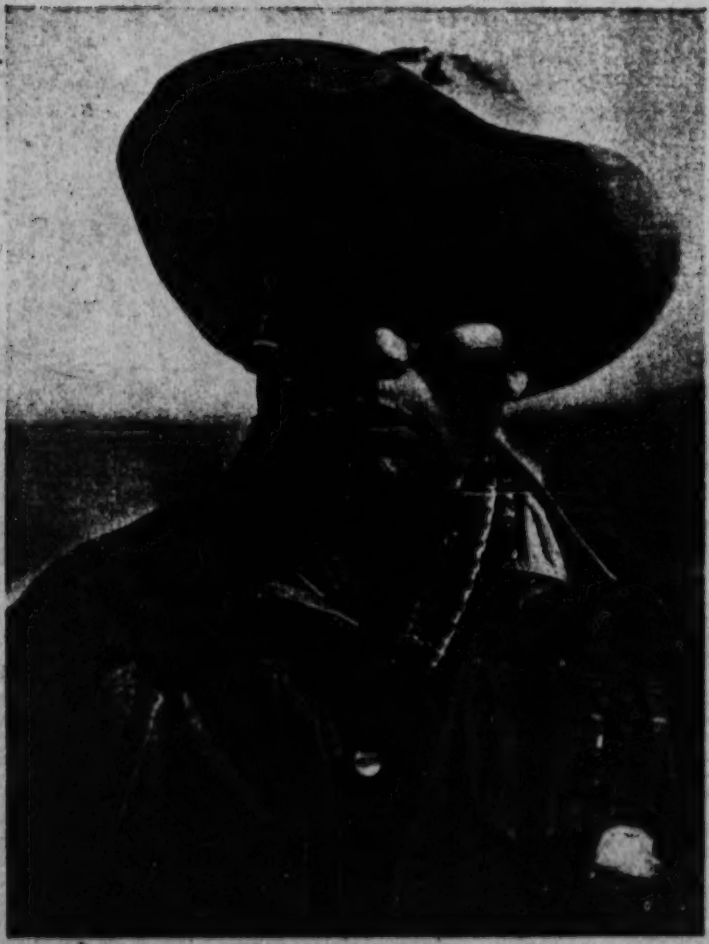

United States Indian Service

PAPAGO MAN

4: Joseph et al D, E-5 (1942-1943) 1949
NU28 Papago NU28

PLATE V

142
285
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Chas. Allen

PAPAGO BASKETMAKER

[p. 36]

4: Joseph et al D, E-5 (1942-1943) 1949
NU28 Papago NU28

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PLATE XIV

THIRD-GRADERS AT SELLS SCHOOL

4: Joseph et al D, E-5 (1942-1943) 1949
NU28 Papago NU28

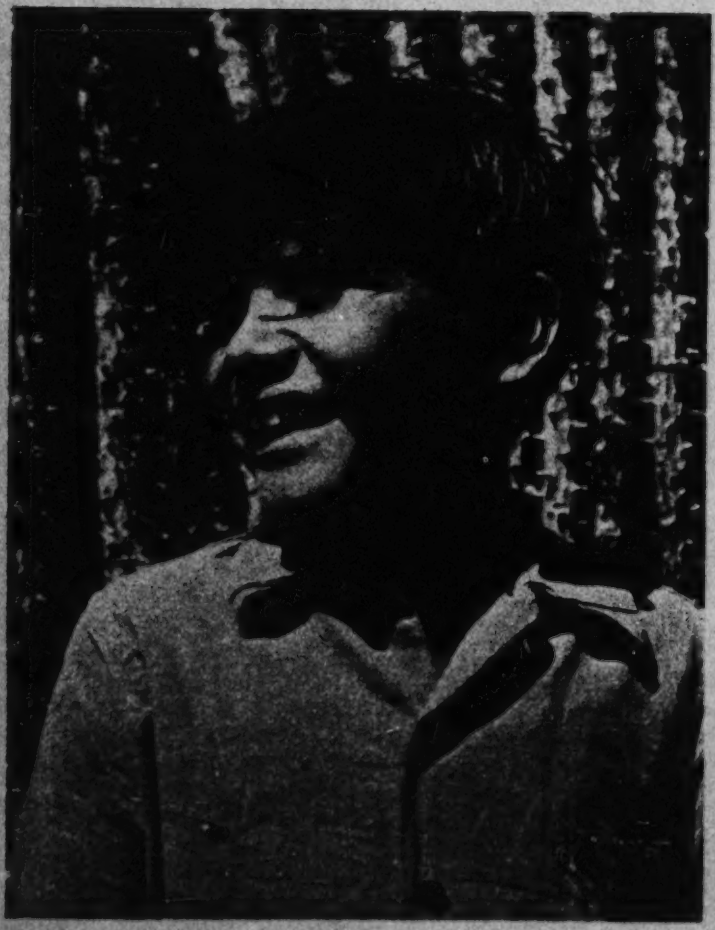
PLATE XV

142
291

LITTLE PAPAGO GIRL

4: Joseph et al D, E-5 (1942-1943) 1949
NU28 Papago NU28

PLATE XVI



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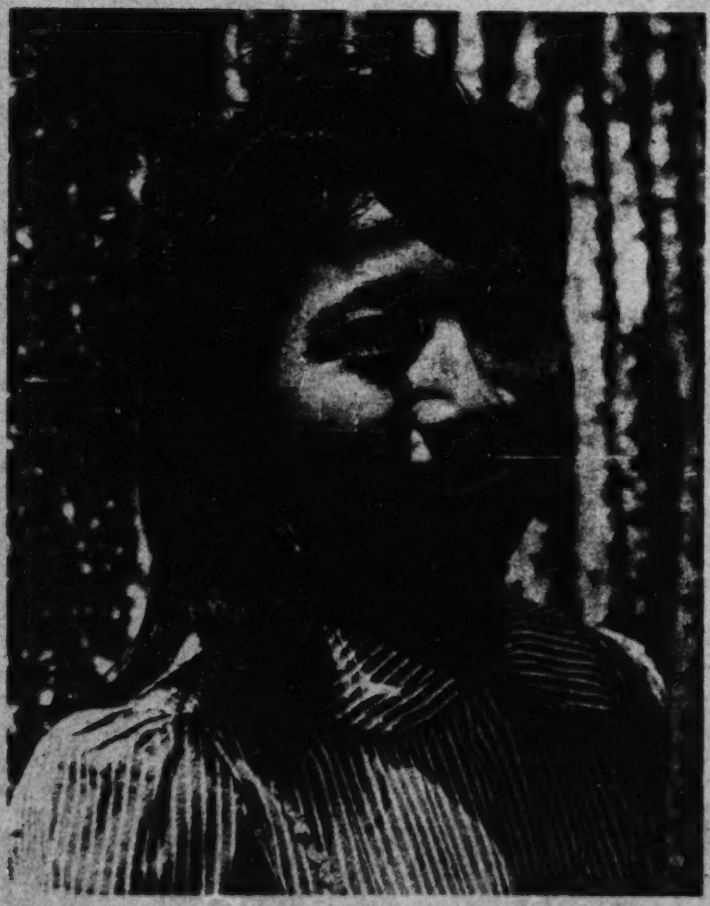
Yound Papago Boy

4: Joseph et al D, E-5 (1942-1943) 1949
NU28 Papago NU28

PLATE XVII

142



Chas. Abbott

TEEN-AGE PAPAGO GIRL

[p. 152]

4: Joseph et al D, E-5 (1942-1943) 1949
NU28 Papago NU28

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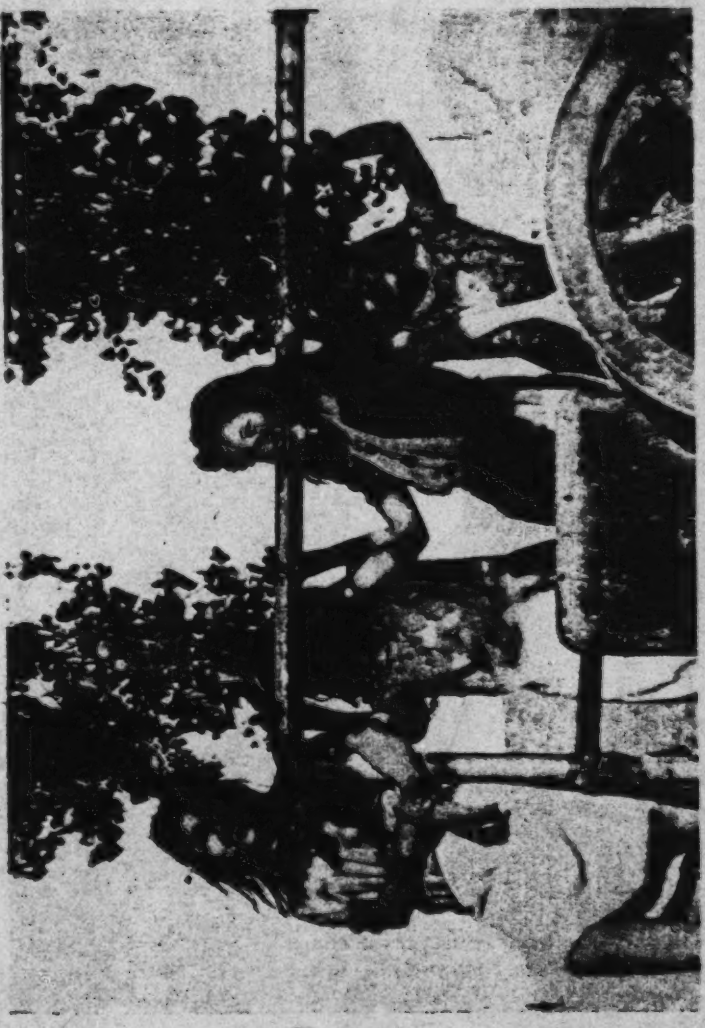
PLATE XIX



YOUNG PAPAGO GIRLS

[p. 158]

6: Densmore E-5 (1920)1929 NU28 Papago NU28

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115

SIVARIANO GARCIA PLAYING FLUTE

[p. 4-A]

6: Densmore E-5 (1920) 1929NU28 Papago NU28

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a, Mattias Hendricks

b, Mother of Mattias Hendricks

6: Densmore E-5 (1920)1929 NU28 Papago NU28

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WIFE AND CHILD OF MATTIAS HENDRICKS

a, Harry Encinas

b, Leonardo Rios

[p. 86-A]

6: Densmore E-5 (1920)1929 NU28 Papago NU28

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6: Densmore E-5 (1920) 1929NU28 Papago NU28

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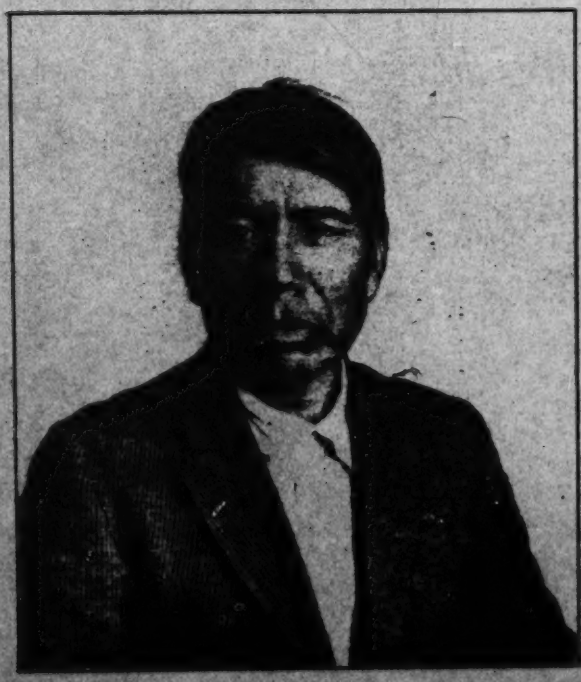
a, Jose Hendricks



b, Jose Panco

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b: Densmore E-5 (1920) 1929NU28 Papago NU28

a, Owl Woman

b, Sivaviano Garcia

[p. 92-B]

[p. 114-A]

a, Jose Manuel

b, Jose Ascensio

c, Rafael Morales

6: Densmore E-5 (1920)1929 NU28 Papago NU28

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7: Lumholtz N-5 (1909-1910) 1912
NU28 Papago NU28

It has been the good fortune of the Papagoes to live 177
in a country which the white man as yet has not found it profitable to exploit by cattle raising or, still less, by dry farming. Therefore, they have so far been left alone in their native country, and besides they have even come into possession of a few wells which the Americans dug in their efforts to redeem the land. These natives are thus better situated than most of the tribes of North America.

The Papagoes are above medium height, rather dark 142 ●
in color, and of splendid physique. The women are inclined to be stout. They are a peaceful but at the same 181
time courageous people and show much intelligence. They are hospitable, as becomes a desert people, and if 574
food is being prepared in the house when a stranger comes, some of it is offered to him, be he Indian, Mexican, or American.

In the central part of the Papagueria, especially in 177
the large valley of Santa Rosa and the adjacent Quijotoa 182
and Comobabi ranges, they live happy days without much interference from the whites. Some of the sum- [311]
mer rancherias astonished me by their extent of land fenced by wooden piles and poles, but in outlying districts many are forced to seek work from the whites, by whom they are much valued as laborers in the making of railroads, irrigation ditches, and in mining. The part of the tribe that lives in Sonora is much more disrupted; they have lost most of their lands and are largely servants of the Mexicans, doing efficient work as *vaqueros* (cowboys), miners, etc. The Papagoes also know how 177
to "dry wash" gold at the placer mines, many of which 316

7: Lumholtz N-5 (1909-1910) 1912
NU28 Papago NU28

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492

PAPAGO: GUADALUPE, HIS COMPANION FROM QUITOVAC

PAPAGO: MIGUEL, MEDICINE MAN FROM LA NARIZ

Girl
PAPAGO AND YAQUI

Boy
PAPAGO AND PAPAGO

[Facing p. 344]

7: Lumholtz N-5 (1909-1910) 1912
NU28 Papago NU28

302 The men frequently have slight moustaches. At [142] present the men all have their hair cut short, but a luxuriant growth was formerly considered a standard of beauty. It was occasionally washed with an infusion from the roots of a vine called *ádoſi*. Sometimes these natives would plaster the head with clay, to kill parasites and ensure a better growth of hair. The women still take great care of this ornament to their persons and are often seen brushing it with brushes made from the roots of sacaton grass. With the children, it is cut so that it may grow strong, and the cut hair is twisted into a cord which is used in tying together parts of the burden basket as well as in the tying of the saddle-bag. Formerly the custom was to leave the children's hair long on top of the head, back of the neck, and in front of each ear. I saw a left-handed man and a left-handed woman in the tribe. If it be permissible to draw any general conclusions from the sound sleep of my companion, Pablo, these natives sleep unusually soundly. One morning, while he was with me, he woke up several yards below his bedding, having rolled down a declivity during the night in his sleep. The Papago avoid eating food hot from the fire.

157 They possess much force and stability of character, are quick of perception, loyal to the white man that they like, and if in danger do not cry for help. Under her natural bashfulness the woman hides sterling qualities of efficiency in household work, constancy, and faithful adherence to duty. These Indians are industrious and have a remarkably even temper; thirty children

7: Lumholtz N-5 (1909-1910) 1912
NU28 Papago NU28

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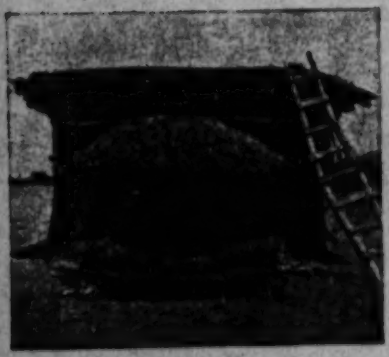

PIMA GRANARY. MADE FROM TWISTED ARROW BUSH

HUT FOR THE ISOLATION OF WOMEN

142

PAPAGO: "RAINBOW," FROM LA NAGE

[Facing p. 350]

13:Davis E-5 (1920)1920 NU28 Papago NU28

[Facing p. 164 (A)

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142
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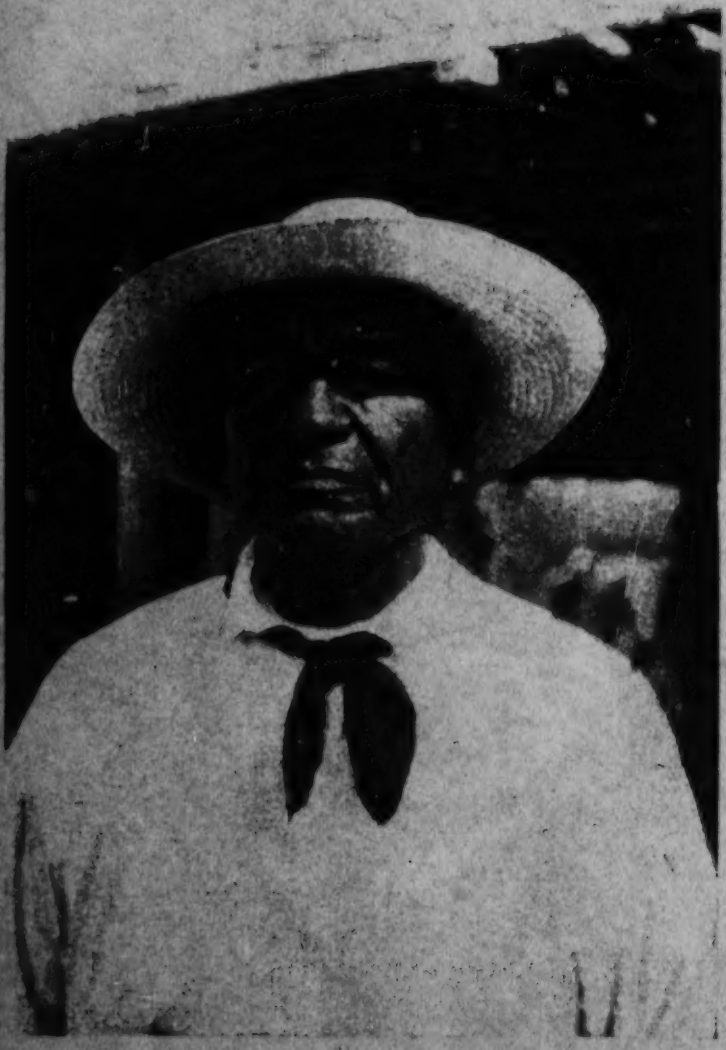

MANUEL ORTEGA, CAPITAN AT QUITOVAQUITA

13:Davis E-5 (1920)1920 NU28 Papago NU28

[Facing p. 166]

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KIÂ'HÂD ("RAINBOW"), WHO RELATED THE LEGEND OF THE MONSTER

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855
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857
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→

Children played under mother's watchful eye . . . in the forest of cotton stalks . . .

or alone at the edge of the field . . .

857
609
←

857
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→

with Anglo, Mexican-American (and Negro) children . . .

or alone in the camp.

3: Whited G-S (1890) 1894 NT15 River Yumans NT15
Maricopa
Pima NU29
Papago NU28

Pi R 58

DOMESTIC RELATIONS.—The Pimas are monogamists as well as the Maricopas, that is to say, they have but one wife at a time; at least no case of plurality of wives has come to light; but the marriage tie is not very binding, and an Indian may marry a wife and tire of her, then marry another, and so on. The deserted wife has the privilege of marrying again, provided she can find an opportunity, and if she has children the husband must take her with all the "incumbrances" and care for them. The present agent insists that the marriage ceremony shall be performed by the minister, and such marriages are considered more binding by the Indians than those by the tribal custom.

Pi R 658

SCHOOL.—A school has been maintained on this reservation for 10 years; but a few years ago the building was burned, and from that date until September, 1890, only about 20 scholars were taught by 1 teacher. It was a boarding school, supported wholly by the government. The mission church is now used as a schoolroom, the scholars boarding in the agent's dwelling. The report of the school for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1890, is as follows:

REPORT OF THE PIMA BOARDING SCHOOL, LOCATED AT SACATON, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1890.

Number of teachers (Indian, male)	1
Number of other school employés (white, female)	2
Number who have attended at one time	20
Whole number who have attended during year	20
Females	20
Males	2
Number between 6 and 16 years of age	20
Average age of pupils (years)	13
Number of months school has been maintained	7.5
Average attendance during school term	21
Largest average attendance during any month (December)	22
Salaries of teachers and employés	$1,141.90
All other expenses	744.77
Total expense of school paid by government	1,886.67

Industries taught: sewing, cooking, knitting, and laundry work.

Pi R 346

In the summer of 1890 new buildings were erected at a cost of $9,000, sufficient to accommodate 100 scholars, and a corps of 3 teachers commenced their work. The school was attended with success from the start, and in a short time the buildings were filled to overflowing and numbers of applicants were turned away for want of room.

Pa Pi R 142

PERSONAL APPEARANCE.—The copper color of the Apaches is not noticeable among the Pimas, the Maricopas, or the Papagos. These latter are of a dark, swarthy complexion, resembling Mexicans, and might be mistaken for them except for the beard; indeed, some of these Indians have beards. The features of the Indian, however, differ greatly from the Mexican.

Pi R 133 137

APPEARANCE OF THE COUNTRY.—The "desert" is interspersed with short detached ranges of mountains, sometimes single mountains, or buttes, rising from a few hundred to 1,000 feet above the general level, rough and rocky, and usually of igneous origin. There is no vegetation on them with the exception of a few shrubs and several species of cactus, the giant variety predominating, which sometimes grows to the height of 35 feet and from 10 to 15 inches in diameter. Bunches of sagebush chaparral are interspersed on the desert at intervals of a few feet. Near the river the shrubby mesquite grows low and branching. Along the banks of the river and the margins of the irrigating ditches cottonwood and willows flourish. The farms of the Indians are usually inclosed with brush fences, built by setting small posts in the ground a few feet apart and filling the spaces with the thorny shrub known as cat's-claw and with the limbs of the mesquite. In passing over the usually traveled roads but few grain fields can be seen, and accounts of the amount of wheat and barley grown would seem almost incredible. Great unsightly weeds are often permitted to grow by the side of the ditches, and even to cover the fields after the crop of grain is harvested.

Pi R 47 241

REMARKS.—To learn the capabilities of the irrigated land one has but to visit that section lying on the south side of the Salt river adjoining the Salt River reservation, settled by a colony of Mormons in 1878 or 1879, now one of the most flourishing settlements in the territory. The settlers cut from three to four crops of alfalfa every year, which makes the forage crop and hay of the country. They have flourishing vineyards and peach orchards, raise figs and pomegranates, and are experimenting with oranges. Their dwellings, built of adobe or brick, look neat and comfortable, and the whole settlement wears an air of thrift and plenty. The beautiful town of Tempe, situated near the southwest corner of the reservation, seems a little Eden. Thriving farms, orchards, and gardens surround the city of Phenix.

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PAPAGO RESERVATION.

Pa 131

This reservation lies about 6 miles south of the city of Tucson, in Pima county, Arizona territory, the south line being the thirty-second parallel of north latitude. The area is 70,680 acres.